

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shaker's do., Root's do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphates of Lime & Soda, Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules, Throat's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Pumpers, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fumigating Pastils, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, John's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention, Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Lenses, etc., etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds,

Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-12

Hawaiian Leather.

SOLE and Saddle Leather, tanned goat skins, for sale by S. S. EMMERT, Agent Waimanalo Tannery.

30-ly

R. R. R.

1 BETTER THAN 10 Sarsaparillian!

(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of

R. R. R. RESOLVENT

One Bottle of Resolvent Better Than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!

So swift is this remedy in purifying the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in less than five minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacuo) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofula, Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enter into the composition of the Resolvent, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The inert matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopoeia formula, is by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blisters, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c.

One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Furuncles, Tetter, Cankers, &c., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

The first dose that is taken cures on the disease and commences its work of resolving every diseased deposit, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.

The Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

Skin Diseases, Cures of the Blood, Constipation, Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Opthalmia, Itch, Constituted Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dropsy, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, Stricture, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs—RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has dissolved calculous concretions.

Its SOFTENING, DIURETIC, and ANTISPASMODIC properties exceed that of any medicine in the world; it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Uterus and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

25 swift is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it has been detected in the urine in less than five minutes after it has been taken; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, then a few drops of nitric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg, (albumen), is detected in the urine, or bloody discharges from the urethra, or migrating in drops, accompanied by a burning or scalding pain—the RESOLVENT should be used, and R. R. R. RESOLVENT rubbed on the spine, &c.

RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient, softening, and tonic laxative, are the only purgative medicine safe to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuation without irritating the mucous membranes of the bowels, kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., or causing straining when at stool.

Price of Resolvent, \$1 per bottle, or 5 for \$3. Pills, 25 cts. R. R. Relief, 50 cts per bottle. Principles Depot, 31 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

For Sale by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco, Smith & Co., Sacramento, And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

31

POETRY.

LIFE BUT AS IDLE PLAY.

Our life is but as idle play, And various as the wind; We laugh and sport our hours away, Nor think of woes behind.

See the fair cheek of beauty fade, Faint glow of an hour; And blooming youth, with sickening head, Drops like the dying flower.

Our pleasures, like the morning sun, Diffuse a flattering light; But gloomy clouds obscure their noon, And soon they sink in night.

Wealth, pomp, and power, we behold With an admiring eye; Like summer insects, dressed in gold, That flutter, shine, and die.

One little moment can destroy Our vast, laborious scheme; And all our hopes of solid joy Are sweet, deceitful dreams.

Then rise, my soul! and soar away, Above the thoughts crowd; Above the pleasures of the gay, And spend the hours of the prime!

Up where eternal beauties bloom, And pleasures all divine; Where wealth, that never can consume, And endless glory shine!

30-ly

A QUIET REVOLUTION.—While so many countries of the globe have been undergoing changes, either brought about or accompanied by violence, the kingdom of Sweden has lately passed through a peaceful revolution of the most amazing character.

From time immemorial her Parliament, called the Riksdag, has consisted of four houses, representing the four most influential classes of her people. These houses were styled the Chamber of Nobles, the Chamber of the Clergy, the Chamber of Burgers, and the Chamber of Peasants.

Each of them met separately, and the consent of three was necessary to the enactment of any law. The awkwardness, the expense, and the slow progress of legislation under such a system may readily be imagined.

The Burgers were almost in constant opposition to the Nobles and Clergy, who represented small but privileged classes. Many citizens could not rightly be reckoned in either of the four divisions of the population, and were consequently unrepresented.

The change of the peasants was based upon the amount of land which they owned, each individual possessing a vote for every acre of his farm, while the franchise of the Burgers was based upon taxation, some very wealthy citizens casting as many as forty votes.

Multitudes were excluded from the privilege of the ballot, so that in Stockholm, with a population of over one hundred and twelve thousand, the constituency numbered but three thousand.

The Chamber of the Clergy, representing only a few thousand priests, had nearly as much power as the Chamber of Peasants, which was chosen by two hundred thousand voters. In fact the anomalies of the old system were almost innumerable.

It combined the inequalities and injustice of the English rotten borough system, with a multitude of absurd features derived from the old feudal institutions of the country.

The difficulties in the way of a peaceful overthrow of this unwieldy and incompetent method of legislation seemed insuperable. In order to establish a new order of things, it was necessary to abolish the Chamber of Nobles, and the Chamber of the Clergy. Were they likely to vote that their privileges in the State should be taken up, to commit political suicide in fact? Yet unless they did so, there was no way of changing the constitutional means. For many years they held out.

The two unprivileged houses at each session of the Parliament passed a law reforming the legislative system, which the two privileged houses as readily rejected. Popular feeling rose at last to such a height that the King himself resented the cause of the reformers, and appointed a ministry favorable to reform.

Carefully drawn bills reducing the four houses to two were introduced by government, but to no avail. Adopted by two houses, they were rejected by the other two. At last the radical leaders adopted a more earnest method of action. Meetings were held, attended by large crowds, in every part of the Kingdom; monster petitions were sent to the Parliament; the press was enlisted in the movement; and by multitudes of prominent citizens the King was urged to take the matter into his own hands, decree the demise of the ancient legislature and summon a convention to devise a plan for a new one. The nobles and clergy were at last convinced that the country was on the brink of a revolution which might not only deprive them of their governing privileges, but entirely sweep away their orders. At length, after many fierce debates they yielded, and many of the nobles refused to vote for the new scheme, although they allowed it to pass by neglecting to record their vote against it. The new Parliament met annually, instead of once in three years. It consists of two houses, an upper and lower, both elected by the people. The former is composed of one representative for every thirty thousand people; the latter of one for every forty thousand inhabitants.

BULK OF THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: According to the estimates given in the Evening Post three weeks ago, the whole amount of gold in the world at the present moment is about \$5,950,000,000 in value. It may be of interest to see what the bulk of this amount of gold would be if it were all melted and run together. Pure gold is more than 19 times as heavy as water; and a cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 ounces avoirdupois. A cubic foot of gold would weigh, then, over 19,000 ounces avoirdupois; and every such ounce is worth, according to our coinage, somewhat more than \$18, so that the whole cubic foot of gold would be worth a little more than a third of a million dollars. A cubic yard of solid gold would be worth twenty-seven times as much as that, or over \$9,000,000; and 660 cubic yards would contain somewhat more than the \$5,950,000,000 of gold in the world. These 660 cubic yards would be contained within a room about 5 yards high, 8 yards wide, and 6 yards long; say a good-sized parlor, or a store of moderate size. "But," says some one, "gold is so very valuable that even this small bulk of it would give over the whole earth." But be either over-estimates the malleability of gold, or, more likely, under-estimates the size of the earth. It takes 1,260,000 leaves of the thinnest gold foil to make an inch in thickness, or over 15,000,000 to a foot, or 460,000,000 to a yard. A cubic yard of gold, then, could be beaten out so as to cover 460,000,000 square yards, somewhat less than 10,000 acres, for there are 4,840 square yards to the acre. Then, as there are 640 acres to the square mile, the whole 660 cubic yards of gold could be beaten out so as to cover about 10,000 square miles! that is, a tract only 100 miles square—less than the extent of Vermont, and a little more than a fifth of either New York or Pennsylvania.

BROMIDE OF POTASSA A REMEDY FOR BLOOD POISONS.

The account published in the newspapers recently of the cure of an Indian case of hydrophobia by the use of bromide of potassa, has elicited the following letter from Dr. Benjamin Woodward, of Galesburg, Illinois, to the Register, of that place:

The case is one of great interest to all, but especially to myself, as I was the first to point out the value of this remedy in what are known as "blood poisons."

In the fall and winter of 1892, while I was in charge of the Park Barracks Hospital, in Louisville, Kentucky, erysipelas of a very fatal character prevailed there, and the vapor of the bromide was used with the best effects as a disinfectant. So marked was its value that I was led to make an extended series of experiments with the use of this remedy in blood diseases.

The success was so great that Professor Goldsmith, the medical director, ordered me to make a full report on the subject, which was done, and a copy sent to the Surgeon-General of the Army, at Washington, and he published it, and sent copies to all the hospitals in the North.

I used it in scarlet fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, typhoid dysentery, and hospital gangrene; and in every case where it was faithfully and properly used, recovery took place. The experiments were carried on through two years, and in one of my reports, I urged the trial of the drug in hydrophobia. The New York Medical Times and London Lancet republished three of my reports.

While I was in charge of the Galesburg hospital known as "No. 7," at Galesburg, after the battle of Stone River, many gentlemen of the profession came there to watch the treatment, and among them Professor Frank Hamilton, Professor Gunn, of Ann Arbor; Professor Post, of New York; and Professor Brinton, of Washington. These gentlemen remained from two to three weeks, and so highly were they pleased that, on their return to their respective homes, they made reports on the subject, and Professors Post and Gunn lectured on the subject to their colleagues.

Since that time I have used the remedy in more than 200 cases, and not one has died in which the remedy was used early and faithfully. I have labored to get it into use here; but, with a few exceptions, it has not been noticed. Some men who have never even seen it tried, say they have no confidence in it; but the united testimony of hundreds who have used it, is that we have no remedy of equal value.

In the treatment of scrofula, the early stages of consumption, erysipelas, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and gangrene, it is far beyond all other remedies. One of the most prominent physicians requested me, last fall, to go and use it in a case of gangrene of the leg, after amputation. The action of the remedy was prompt, and successful, and the lady made a good recovery.

If, by this article, I shall succeed in getting any one of our physicians, who have not used this remedy, to give it a faithful and impartial trial in cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, now so fatal, I shall feel that the object I have in writing it, for I feel confident that the lives of many children will be thereby saved.

FRENCH ORATORS.—The France tells some anecdotes of the principal orators in the French Chamber, which, if not true, are at least amusing. One day, it says, while M. Jules Favre was speaking, M. Rouher fell asleep. When the eloquent radical leader ended his speech, M. Vuitry waked his colleague, telling him he must reply. "What did he say?" rejoined M. Rouher. M. Vuitry having described, in a few words, the subject of debate, M. Rouher ascended the tribune, and in a speech of three-quarters of an hour, triumphantly demolished the arguments of his opponent. When he returned to his seat he laughingly reproached M. Vuitry for having waked him from the pleasant nap he had enjoyed for a long time. The speeches of M. Rouher are also conceived on the spur of the moment, and he attaches so little value to them after they have been delivered that he never corrects the reports, as most of the members do. Once, on being urgently requested by the head of the reporters to revise an important speech which he had delivered that evening, he replied: "I read my own speeches? You might as well offer me soup after coffee!" "This is it," on the other hand, corrects the reports of his speeches with great care. After an important debate he usually passes the night in the office of the Minister, going over the proofs word for word, and keeping himself awake by drinking chocolate. M. Ollivier follows his example. M. Jules Favre never corrects the reports of his speeches, and M. Rouher has this done by his secretary.

AMONG THE "PERQUISITES" of a Prime Minister in England, on his retirement from office, are a certain number of seats in the House of Peers; and the Earl of Derby, from his sick bedroom, has transplanted four baronets and one clergyman to the chamber in which they will hereafter legislate by divine right. The baronets have had places in the Lower House, and are described as being, with one exception, among the reactionary and thick-headed of Tory squire. Of the person, no one has ever heard. A great many rude things are said; and the radical papers burst into a rage as they point out that these new peers have henceforward the power to veto measures adopted by the representatives of the people, and that they, and their children after them, will sit in serene heights and enjoy the privilege of talking or delaying the popular will, as they may desire.

As English clergyman has been brought before a magistrate and compelled to pay costs of 25 shillings for "keeping an illegal lottery," the offense consisting in a raffle for fancy articles, which was one of the incidents of a fair to obtain funds for enlarging his church. As a London paper has it, he pleaded, like Hamlet, that "it was common," and the bench answered, like P. riss, that "he himself should see the act" that made it unlawful. The penalty for this offense was so large—£200 fine or three months' imprisonment—that the justice decided not to inflict it in this case, which he called "an inadvertence," but the incident is held up as an "awful warning" to the public.

An English paper speaks of the funeral of old King Ludwig of Bavaria, as marking quite an epoch in the history of undertaking. The sarcophagus, which contains the embalmed body, was already constructed of a single block of gray marble, and bears no inscription. The heart was deposited in a church in Alt-Oettingen, on the Inn. The funeral was very brilliant, if such a term may be used in connection with such a ceremony.

THE RAIN-FALL.—The rain-fall of the present season at Nevada has been 100.06 inches. This is within nine inches of the heaviest rain ever known there in a single winter, says the Transcript.

LIMA AND THE LADIES.—There is a curious anecdote about a bridge in Lima,

rendered historical from the fact that Pizarro jumped from it into the river when hotly pressed by Bolla, and so escaped. The old palace where he reigned, and the Viceroy's after him, is a plain two-story building of adobe, painted a dull yellow, as are nearly all the buildings, and the very low ceiling narrow room, in which he was assassinated, is now used as a police court.

A good stand in the arch under which his murderers hid, and saw the impress of the spur of one of them who fell in endeavoring to escape. It suggested to me the fall of Wilkes Booth from the catching of his spur as he leaped from the box after his infamous assassination. There are fine shops and stores here, and the goods are quite as stylish and elegant as in New York. They are all brought from Paris, as the Paris fashions reach here as soon as they do the United States, and are more extensively patronized. The women of Lima are beautiful, cheerful, amiable, and to some extent talented; possess a natural taste for music and dancing, and nearly every one of them, even the poorer classes, play from ear very nicely upon the piano. The ladies of Lima have the "eyes" and soft laughing looks of the Italians, the perfect figure and gracefulness of the French, and the natural wit of the Andalusian," as has been often quoted. There is something quite bewitching in their costume and appearance. Always wearing the manta of black, which covers the entire head, and often conceals every feature but the eyes, they will give you from those liquid black eyes as they pass, a look that would tempt you to wish for a glimpse of the whole face. At the Alameda, a long, shaded, fashionable promenade, where the long tropical evening cool with its magical dusk, which cannot be called night, there is always a fine band and a fountain at play, and the odors of fragrant flowers, and up and down the long and shaded path stroll lover and maiden, groups of young girls, and knots of young men. Often some beautifully veiled, draped figure, with soft-speaking eyes, will attract your admiration; but what can equal the disgust of the young gallant at getting a glimpse still closer under the manta and finding that the object of admiration was only a Samba, which is a negress with curly hair, and the most swarthy of complexion.

SALTED HIS TEA.—A plucky old fellow had a son who was a student at one of the New England colleges, and one day he thought he would visit the institution. He did so, spent the day there, and was invited to stop to tea. He accepted the invitation, and upon receiving his ration of the celestial fluid, reached out and seized a bowl of what he supposed to be white sugar, but which was in reality salt. With this condiment, he proceeded to liberally season his tea. Presently he perceived from the sly glances toward him, and by the general whispering and suppressed "snickering," that something was wrong, and he rightly conjectured it was some of his; and when, upon tasting the tea, the "snicker" expanded into a "horse laugh," he hadn't much doubt as to what the matter was. As I have before stated, the old gentleman didn't like to be laughed at, especially by a parcel of school boys; so with Spartan resolution, he worried the formidable compound, wishing, no doubt, that those boys could be made to drink a quart each before going to bed. Giving a final gulp, and putting on a face that was intended to make everyone think that he liked his "dose of salts," he called for another cup, and upon receiving it, said to the head snickerer, "young man, will you be kind enough to pass that bowl of salt?" The salt was passed, and amid the breathless silence, he dipped a couple of spoonfuls into his tea, stirred it up, and tasted it with a look of apparent satisfaction. "Why, Mr. —," said the young man opposite him, "do you drink salt in your tea?" "Always," answered the old man, with great emphasis, and in his pleasant manner.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD FROM AMOY TO NEW YORK.—The clipper ship Surprise, says the Boston Traveller, Capt. C. A. Ranlett, Jr., made her last passage from Amoy (China) to New York, in 82 days, said to be not only the shortest passage from Amoy, but from any port in China. Several years since Capt. Robert Waterman made two fine passages from Whampoa to New York in the ships Valchre and Sea Witch, but the time was never so short as this. Both were said to be inside of 80 days, but we have heard that they were nearer 90 than 80 days. From Amoy, however, there is no doubt that the last passage of the Surprise is without an equal. Several years since when in command of Capt. C. A. Ranlett, Sr., she made the shortest passage on record from Shanghai to New York. She was only 83 days and 12 hours. We mention these facts because the Surprise is not only a Boston ship, but was commanded by Massachusetts' captain, Samuel Hall built her at East Boston for the late Capt. Dumaresq, who made several short passages in her. Though over 16 years old, she is as sound as when first built, and her last passage shows as swift.

New brooms sweep clean. So do new brooms. The recently appointed Bishop of London, among the reactionary and thick-headed of Tory squire. Of the person, no one has ever heard. A great many rude things are said; and the radical papers burst into a rage as they point out that these new peers have henceforward the power to veto measures adopted by the representatives of the people, and that they, and their children after them, will sit in serene heights and enjoy the privilege of talking or delaying the popular will, as they may desire.

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ENGLISH SPORTS.—Every little village

has its cricket ground; but there are permanent centres, or societies, for the instruction and organization of this game, that give the law to the kingdom. The laws of cricket, as put forth by the celebrated "Mary-le-bone Club," are contained in 47 articles, as precisely drawn up and worked as the statutes of Parliament. And all this is to knock down two or three sticks stuck in the ground! But these sticks are guarded with such skill, activity and tenacity, that all the manhood in the field is brought out in this exciting sport. Cricket, football, golf, bowling, hunting, rowing, riding and hunting, go far to make the deep-chested, big-armed English race. Are not these sports preferable to the listlessness with which many of our fashionable youth, both in city and country, consume their leisure hours? It is better to get an arm broken in football, or in being thrown from a horse, than to have the system and soul eaten out by smoking, drinking, and dissipation. When a youth or young man has grown to be too lazy to play football, base-ball, or cricket, there is not much hope for him intellectually or morally. Of late years, it is true, American muscularity has made astonishing progress, and the war has done more for us than cricketing. But this love of energetic sport and outdoor life runs through all classes. It gives England her place of leaders in the field and in the cricket. We hear of Lord Palmerston riding thirty miles on a stretch. Have look drank no wine, brandy, or ale. An early riser, a hard rider, a lover of Nature, he was ready to do the work of a young in his old age. An English family of the wealthier class considers it the greatest luxury, and the real superiority which wealth gives, to be able to get out of doors, walking, sketching, botanizing, riding, driving, almost which is fully as the position is carried too far by the "spindle-side" of the family, for an English lady, it is said, knows very little of the practical management of home matters. She secures fine health and a well stored mind, but her hand rarely touches the household machine. This is left pretty much to the housekeeper and the servants—a rank rarely in the eyes of a New England matron who possesses "faculty."—Hoppin's Old England.

The education commission by whom Mr. Fraser was appointed to visit the United States, and who engaged several other gentlemen to pursue similar investigations in England and on the European continent, have at last returned their report, and the English journals discuss at considerable length the important recommendations it contains. Summing up their review of Mr. Fraser's interesting statements, this central body of commissioners give the following as their estimate of the American system.

"On the whole, it appears to us that the great merit of these schools is their precise adaptation to the American people and the American political life. Without the American energy to inspire them, and the American political life to follow them, we think it may be doubted whether they would attain any real success. There appears to be nothing in them to lift the people above their own level. There is no arrangement in the system by which the fittest and most cultivated have a powerful voice in controlling the education of the whole. They fall far short of Prussia in completeness and in culture. But they seem to have succeeded in supplying every citizen with as much education as is indispensable for the ordinary duties of life, and in opening to him the door for more if he desire it. They show what may be done by calling on the people to educate themselves and putting all the machinery for the purpose into their own hands."

A MONTREAL paper tells a good story of the Catholic archbishop of that see. A military bell was to be given, and two officers appeared before the archbishop to ask him to remove for one night, in their favor, the existing interdiction against the polka. Their petition was heard and politely refused. Entreaty was tried but without avail. At last one of them asked his lordship if he had ever seen the polka danced. The archbishop admitted he had not. Having said further that he was an innocent and harmless amateur, they obtained permission to dance it as they pleased and show him what it was. Having "polkaed" about the room several times, they stopped, panting before him, expecting now that he would surely yield to their request, but were disgusted by his permission given in the following words:—"You can dance the polka, that way, with each other, as long as you like."

LODGE CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN was recently examining a police constable in a case of felony, and asked him, "Did you find it just as it was?" The erudite constable replied, "No, my lord, it was just as it were." The court roared at this correction of his lordship's grammar.

At Patna, in Central India, is what is called the greatest poisoning agency in the world. It is an opium factory where two and a half million pounds of the product of poppies are prepared.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

1868 1868

THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION.

1868

HILO, H. I.

Sugar and Molasses.

CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868

COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868

COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

WAILUKU PLANTATION.

NEW CROP

NOW COMING IN.

For sale by C. BREWER & Co., Agents.

NAKEE PLANTATION.

NEW CROP OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES

NOW COMING IN.

For sale by C. BREWER & Co., Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. MCINTYRE, TOBACCONIST,

HAS JUST RECEIVED PER CHINA Packet, an Invoice of

PRIME MANILA CIGARS,

Which are offered at the lowest Market rates.

ALSO, ON HAND,

The Best Brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. [Im 23]

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., Commission Merchants

SHIPPING AGENTS, San Francisco, Caln.

We will attend to the sale of Sugar, and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forwarding of Merchandise.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. [Im 12]

JOHN W. CRACKEN, Portland.

J. C. MERRILL, San Francisco.

MCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Forwarding and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVING been engaged in our present business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrup, Palm, Coffee, etc., to advantage.

Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which, by express, they will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.

—REFERENCES—

Chas. W. Brooks & Co., San Francisco.

Aldrich, Merrill & Co., " "

Frederick, " " "

Bader & Lindenberg, " "